



No 4265.433





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BOTH SIDES;

OR,

A SHORT CHAPTER OF FACTS.

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ONE SIDE.

1. MARTIN VAN BUREN, in 1836, declared himself opposed to abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

2. MARTIN VAN BUREN, in March, 1837, in his inaugural address, said he would veto a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

For these things Mr. Van Buren is now denounced as a friend of slavery.

THE OTHER SIDE.

1. In August, 1835, a public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, *for the purpose of putting down the discussion of slavery in Massachusetts*. At that meeting Theodore Lyman was President; J. C. Warren, J. K. Simpson, Henry Lee, P. T. Jackson, Pliny Cutler and A. Lawrence, were Vice Presidents; D. D. Broadhead, T. B. Curtis, S. Fairbanks and Wm. B. Reynolds, were Secretaries. Speeches were made by Richard Fletcher, Peleg Sprague, and H. G. Otis.

2. In October, 1835, a genteel mob, instigated

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by the meeting in August, violently entered and broke up a female anti-slavery meeting, in Boston.

3. The next day the Boston Daily Advertiser intimated that every woman who promoted anti-slavery meetings *ought to be bound over to keep the peace.*

4. Soon after this, Gov. Everett, in his message to the Legislature, suggested that persons who agitated the subject of slavery *ought to be indicted at common law.*

5. On the 3d of March, 1837, the Boston Daily Advertiser *denounced the discussion of slavery*, both in our Legislature and in Congress, as useless and mischievous.

6. On the 8th of the same month, the same paper published the inaugural of Mr. Van Buren, *and the editor expressed his entire approbation of the address, and* ESPECIALLY OF THAT PART RELATING TO SLAVERY.

7. In 1840, at the great Whig meeting on Bunker Hill, Mr. Webster prepared an elaborate address, which is printed in the third volume of his speeches, signed by him, as President of the convention, and styled by him: "*Declaration of the sentiments of New England Whigs,*" and which contains no charges against Mr. Van Buren for unsound views on the subject of slavery.

8. In 1841, Gen. Harrison, in his inaugural address, considered the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia *as unconstitutional*,—virtually pledging himself to veto a bill abolishing slavery there.

9. In the autumn of 1845, Abbott Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, and others, *refused to sign a petition to Congress in opposition to the admission of Texas as a State, with a slavery constitution*,— although more than thirty-six thousand of the people of Massachusetts signed such petitions.

10. In 1848, Abbott Lawrence and his friends, in opposition to Mr. Webster, joined the slaveholders in procuring the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency — the said Taylor being one of the greatest slaveholders in America: keeping nearly one hundred breeding women, whose children are his slaves, and liable to be sold in the public market.

11. On the 12th of Aug. 1848, Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, used the following language:— “Therefore, I say that all agitations and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave, by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and are, in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the governments of those States, where slavery exists, are to regulate it, is for their own consideration, under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of propriety, humanity and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause, have nothing whatever to do with it, nor right to interfere with it. *They have never received any encouragement from me, and they never will.*”

12. The Honorable Abbott Lawrence is now electioneering in favor of Taylor; and in order to be successful he puts on the mask of freedom,—and with all these facts staring him in the face, *declares that he has ALWAYS been in favor of free soil!*

13. General Zachary Taylor, having spent his public life in butchering his fellow men, and his private life in dealing in human flesh, and in breeding human beings to stock his plantations, or be sold in the public market, like sheep and cattle, is now carrying out one of the greatest frauds ever attempted in the civilized world — by obtaining the votes from half a nation on the ground that he is the friend of slavery, and from the other half on the ground that he is opposed to it.

14. Martin Van Buren *ALWAYS opposed the extension of slavery.*

He opposed the admission of Missouri with a slavery constitution.

He was in favor of giving blacks the right to vote.

He opposed the annexation of Texas; and, finally, finding the slave power was likely to destroy our free government, and extend its blighting curse over a new world of free soil, he, in 1848, became the champion of the free democracy, and now manfully sustains the Buffalo platform, and is ready to approve a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

LET HIM BE SUSTAINED!

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